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COMFORT'S GERMAN PRIMER:

INTRODUCTORY TO
The German Series.



BY GEORGE F. COMFORT, A.M.

NEW YORK:
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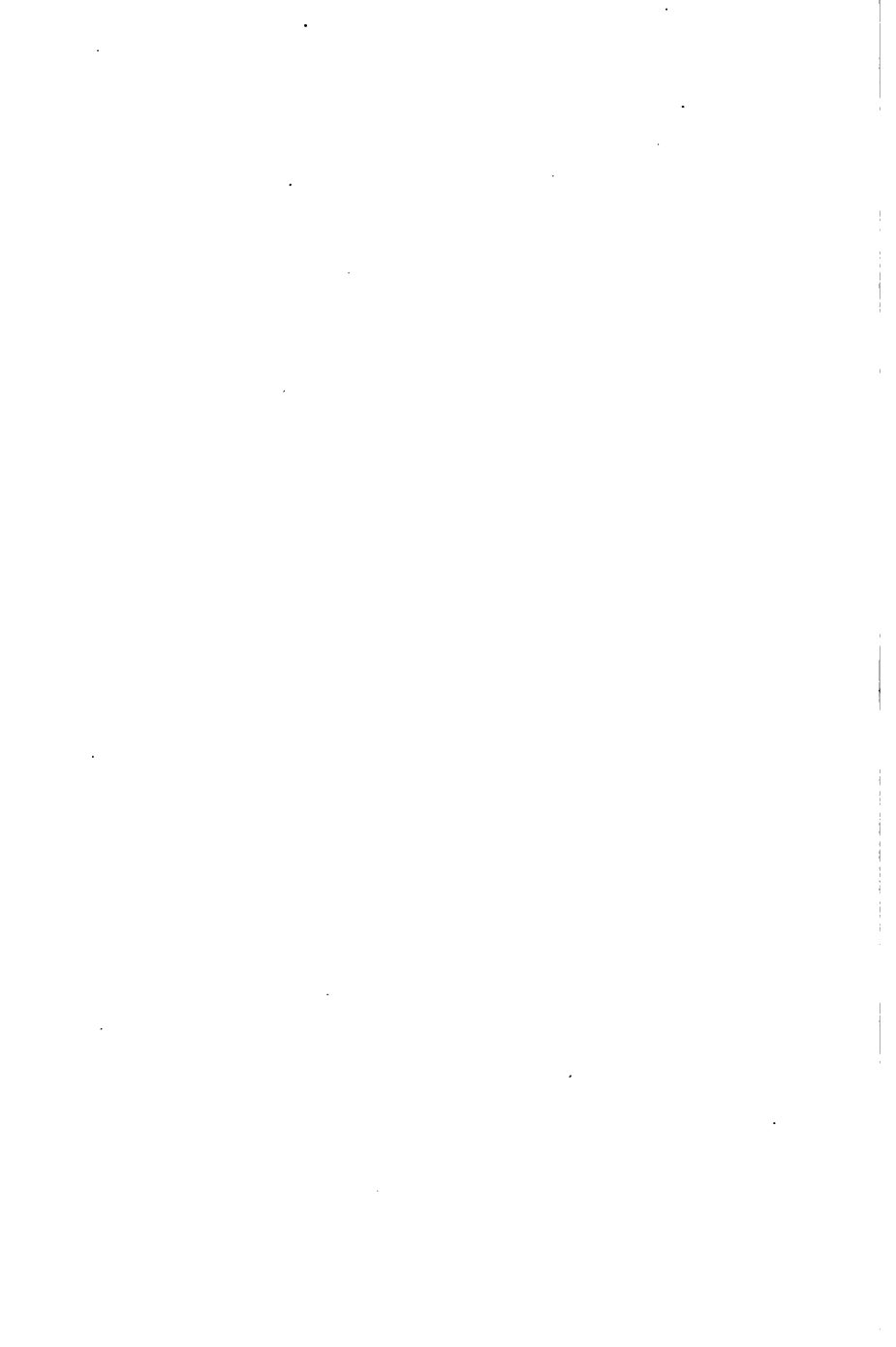
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A
GERMAN PRIMER:

INTRODUCTORY TO
THE GERMAN SERIES.

By **GEORGE F. COMFORT, A.M.,**
PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND AESTHETICS, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, N. Y. ;
AUTHOR OF "A GERMAN SERIES."



NEW YORK:
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INTRODUCTION TO THE GERMAN PRIMER.

THE "*German Primer*" is intended to meet the wants of very young pupils, who now, in many parts of the country, are beginning the study of the German language at too early an age to follow a formal method of instruction, such as is pursued in the *First Book in German*.

The plan of the *Primer* presupposes the presence of the living teacher with the pupil. No rules for pronunciation, grammatical forms, or construction are given; but all the words and sentences are presented in concrete form, without analysis or elucidation. As to the method of using the *Primer*, the author recommends that the lesson should be read aloud to the class by the teacher, who will then give such explanations as he may deem appropriate to the particular class of pupils under instruction. The reading of the lesson by the teacher may then be repeated, until the pupils shall catch the accurate pronunciation of the words and the cadence and intonation of the sentences. The members of the class may then, either singly or in concert, repeat the sentences after the teacher. It would be well also to have the pupils commit to memory and recite in the class the substance or the very words of the lessons.

As a further aid to the pupil in studying the lessons between the times of recitation, interlinear translations are given through the entire *Primer*. In nearly all cases the German order of the words is preserved in the English translation, thus keeping forcibly before the mind of the pupil the difference in the structure of the two languages. The teacher may add a translation into free and elegant English of the

substance of the sentences where there is a marked difference between the English and the German idiom; or, the pupils may be required to furnish such translation.

Aid is also given to the student in apprehending the subject and substance of the lessons by means of the illustrations which are inserted copiously throughout the greater portion of the *Primer*.

A number of short tales, anecdotes, and proverbs are also introduced, which are taken from the most popular primers and children's books that are published in Germany.

The German script is abundantly illustrated in the latter part of the *Primer*, by exercises which consist mostly of proper names of persons and places, and of sentences which are generally taken from the preceding lessons.

It is recommended to the teacher to give the class from time to time additional words, sentences, anecdotes, stories, or proverbs. These may be given orally, or they may be placed upon the blackboard and explained after the same manner as the lessons in this *Primer*. These lessons may, indeed, serve rather as models of exercises, which the skillful teacher will vary and extend as much as he may find advantageous to the particular class under instruction, before placing the class under the more formal method which is followed in the *First Book in German*.

It may be also recommended to even older classes of students, who are beginning the study of the German language, to spend a limited time at the outset in the exercises that are given in this *Primer*. It will be found that the student will ultimately make more rapid progress in this way than by beginning at the very first with a methodical study of the language.




LESSON I.

THE ALPHABET.

	A a A a	Der Af-fe Der Af-fe The Ape.
	B b B b	Die Bie-ne Die Bie-ne The Bee.
	C c C c	Die Ce-der Die Ce-der The Cedar.
	D d D d	Der Dieb Der Dieb The Thief.
	E e E e	Der En-gel Der En-gel The Angel.
	F f F f	Die Flie-ge Die Flie-ge The Fly.

	G g G g	Das Glas Das Glas The Glass.
	H h H h	Der Hut Der Hut The Hat.
	I i I i	Der I-gel Der I-gel The Hedgehog.
	J j J j	Das Joch Das Joch The Yoke.
	K k K k	Die Ka-ze Die Ka-tze The Cat.
	L l L l	Der Lö-we Der Lö-we The Lion.
	M m M m	Der Mann Der Mann The Man.
	N n N n	Das Nest Das Nest The Nest.
	O o O o	Der Och-s Der Ochs. The Ox.

	P p P p	Das Pferd Das Pferd The Horse.
	Q q Q q	Die Quit-te Die Quit-te The Quince.
	R r R r	Die Ro-se Die Ro-se The Rose.
	S s S s	Die Son-ne Die Son-ne The Sun.
	T t T t	Die Tau-be Die Tau-be The Dove.
	U u U u	Der U-hu Der U-hu The Owl.
	V v V v	Der Vo-gel Der Vo-gel The Bird.
	W w W w	Der Wolf Der Wolf The Wolf.

	Ä ä X x	Die Art Die Axt The Ax.
	Y y	Die Yacht Die Yacht The Yacht.
	Z z	Das Ze-bra Das Ze-bra The Zebra.

The German Alphabet has the same number of letters as the English—that is, twenty-six:

<i>German Letters.</i>	<i>Roman Letters.</i>	<i>Names of the Letters.</i>	<i>Examples of the Letters.</i>
Ä a	A a	Ah	der Af-fe
B b	B b	Bay	die Bie-ne
C c	C c	Tsay	die Ce=der
D d	D d	Day	der Dieb
E e	E e	Ay	der En-gel
F f	F f	Eff	die Flie-ge
G g	G g	Gay	das Glas
H h	H h	Hah	der Hut
I i	I i	Ee	der I-gel
J j	J j	Jot	das Joch
K k	K k	Kah	die Ka=pe
L l	L l	Ell	der Lö-we

<i>German Letters.</i>	<i>Roman Letters.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
M m	M m	Emm	der Mann
N n	N n	Enn	das Nest
O o	O o	Oh	der Och
P p	P p	Pay	das Pferd
Q q	Q q	Koo	die Quit-te.
R r	R r	Err	die Ro-se
S s	S s	Ess	die Son-ne
T t	T t	Tay	die Tau-be
U u	U u	Oo	der U-hu
V v	V v	Fow	der Vo-gel
W w	W w	Vay	der Wolf
X x	X x	Eeks	die Art
Y y	Y y	Ipseelon	die Nacht
Z z	Z z	Tset	das Ze-bra

LESSON II.



Der Hund und der Lö-we

Der Hund und der Lö-we
The dog and the lion.



Die Kuh und die En-te

Die Kuh und die En-te
The cow and the duck.





Der Mann und die Frau

Der Mann und die Frau
The man and the woman.



Der Kna-be und der Hund

Der Kna-be und der Hund
The boy and the dog.



Der Hut und die Mü-ze

Der Hut und die Mü-tze
The hat and the cap.



Die Ka-tze und die Rat-te

Die Ka-tze und die Rat-te
The cat and the rat.



Der Arm und die Hand

Der Arm und die Hand
The arm and the hand.



Die Hen-ne und das Ei

Die Hen-ne und das Ei
The hen and the egg.





Der Fisch und das Boot

Der Fisch und das Boot
The fish and the boat.



Der Stuhl und das Feuer

Der Stuhl und das Feuer
The chair and the fire.



THE ARTICLE.

For the English *the*, some German nouns have **der** before them, others have **die**, and others **das**, as:

1) Nouns already given, with **der** for *the*:

der Mann	the man	der Affe	the ape
der Knabe	the boy	der Uhu	the owl
der Hund	the dog	der Hut	the hat
der Löwe	the lion	der Arm	the arm
der Ochse	the ox	der Stuhl	the chair.

2) Nouns already given, with **die** for *the*:

die Frau	the woman	die Ente	the duck
die Henne	the hen	die Citrone	the lemon
die Kuh	the cow	die Mütze	the cap
die Katze	the cat	die Hand	the hand.

3) Nouns already given, with **das** for *the*:

das Pferd	the horse	das Glas	the glass
das Nest	the nest	das Boot	the boat
das Ei	the egg	das Feuer	the fire.

LESSON III.



Hier ist ein Mann und ein Wa-gen.

Here is a man and a wagon.

Der Wa-gen hat vier Räder.

The wagon has four wheels.



Wo ist der klei-ne Hund?

Where is the small dog?

Der klei-ne Hund ist hier.

The small dog is here.



Was hat der Kna-be?

What has the boy?

Der Kna-be hat ei-nen Brief.

The boy has a letter.



Hier ist ei-ne schö-ne Ro-se.

Here is a beautiful rose.

Die Ro-se ist roth.

The rose is red.



Hier ist der Arm ei-nes Man-nes.

Here is the arm of a man.

Der Arm des Man-nes ist stark.

The arm of the man is strong.



Hat der Mann ei-nen Hut?

Has the man a hat?

Ja, der Mann hat ei-nen Hut.

Yes, the man has a hat.



Hier ist ein gro=ßes Rad.

Here is a large wheel.

Der Wa-gen hat vier Rā=der.

The wagon has four wheels.

NEW WORDS.

der Brief the letter
 der Arm the arm
 der Dra-che the kite
 der Fisch the fish
 (die Fi-sche the fishes)
 der Kopf the head
 der Mund the mouth
 die Na-se the nose
 (die Na-sen the noses)
 das Au-ge the eye
 (die Au-gen the eyes)
 das Haus the house
 das Kinn the chin
 das Ohr the ear
 (die Oh-ren the ears)
 das Rad the wheel
 (die Rā=der the wheels)

wo? where?
 hier here
 was? what?
 ja yes
 nicht not
 ein one
 zwei two
 drei three
 vier four
 ist is
 hat has
 roth red
 schwarz black
 weiß white
 stark strong
 klein small
 groß large.

Remark. — Where more than one object is spoken of, the article *the* is translated by *die*, as:

der Fisch the fish | die Na-se the nose | das Ohr the ear
 die Fi-sche the fishes | die Na-sen the noses | die Oh-ren the ears.

LESSON IV.



der Kä-fig
the cage



das Kind
the child



der Kä-se
the cheese



das Heu
the hay

Ist der Vo-gel in dem Kä-fig?

Is the bird in the cage?

Nein, der Vo-gel ist nicht in dem Kä-fig.

No, the bird is not in the cage.

Das Kind sitzt auf dem Bo-den.

The child is sitting on the floor.



der Knabe
the boy



das Mäd-chen
the girl



der Hahn
the cock



die Müh-le
the mill

Der Knabe hat ein Buch. Zwei Knaben.

The boy has a book. Two boys.

Das Mäd-chen spielt. Zwei Mäd-chen.

The girl is playing. Two girls.

Die-se Müh-le ist ei-ne Wind-müh-le.

This mill is a windmill.



zwei Män=ner
two men



die Faust
the fist



das Zelt
the tent



die Har=fe
the harp

Ein Mann, zwei Män=ner, drei Män=ner.
One man, two men, three men.

Die Hand, der Daum, der Fin=ger.
The hand, the thumb, the finger.

Die Hand hat fünf Fin=ger.
The hand has five fingers.



das Bett
the bed



der Ku=chen
the cake



die Pflau=me
the plum



die Kö=ni=gin
the queen

Zwei Bet=ten, drei Bet=ten, vier Bet=ten.
Two beds, three beds, four beds.

Ein Ku=chen, zwei Ku=chen. Ei=ne Pflaume.
One cake, two cakes. One plum.

Die Kö=ni=gin ist schön. Zwei Pflau=men.
The queen is beautiful. Two plums.



das Mes-ser die Bür-ste der Pa-pa-gei' der Ring
the knife the brush the parrot the ring

Das Mes-ser ist sehr scharf. Zwei Mes-ser.
The knife is very sharp. Two knives.

Die Bür-ste ist neu. Zwei Bür-sten.
The brush is new. Two brushes.

Die-ser Pa-pa-gei' ist sehr schön.
This parrot is very beautiful.

Ein Ring, zwei Rin-ge, drei Rin-ge.
One ring, two rings, three rings.

NEW WORDS.

der Finger	the finger	die Bürste	the brush
der Hahn	the cock	die Königin	the queen
der Käfig	the cage	die Mühle	the mill
der Käse	the cheese	die Windmühle	the windmill
der Kuchen	the cake	die Straße	the street
der Papagei'	the parrot	die Tinte	the ink
der Ring	the ring	das Schwein	the hog
der Teich	the pond	das Zelt	the tent
die Faust	the fist	das Bett	the bed
die Pflaume	the plum	das Kind	the child
die Börse	the purse	das Mädchen	the girl
die Henne	the hen	das Messer	the knife.

LESSON V.

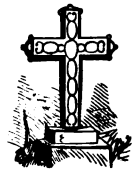


das Ge-sicht' die Kir-sche der Zu-cker zwei Hun-de
the face the cherry the sugar two dogs

Das Ge-sicht' des Kin-des. Zwei Ge-sich'-ter.
The face of the child. Two faces.

Die-se Kir-sche ist süß. Zwei Kir-schen.
This cherry is sweet. Two cherries.

Der E-sel trinkt Was-ser. Zwei E-sel.
The donkey is drinking water. Two donkeys.



der Schuh der Fuß der E-le-phant' das Kreuz
the shoe the foot the elephant the cross

Die-se Schu-he sind zu groß. Zwei Schu-he.
These shoes are too large. Two shoes.

Der E-le-phant' hat vier Fü-ße. Zwei Fü-ße.
The elephant has four feet. Two feet.



die Son-ne
the sun

der Stern
the star

das Kätz-chen
the kitten

der Fluß
the river

Die Son-ne scheint. Ein Stern, drei Ster-ne.
The sun shines. One star, three stars.

Das Kätz-chen spielt mit dem Bal-le.
The kitten is playing with the ball.

Zwei Knaben schwim-men in dem Fluß-se.
Two boys are swimming in the river.



die Ei-er
the eggs

der Bo-den
the floor

die Schu-le
the school

das Lied
the song

Das Mäd-chen singt ein Lied. Sechs Lie-der.
The girl sings a song. Six songs.

Der Knabe geht zur Schu-le.
The boy is going to school.

Vier Ei-er sind in dem Ne-ste. Sie-ben Ei-er.
Four eggs are in the nest. Seven eggs.



das Pferd
the horse



der Wolf
the wolf



lahm
lame



der Ball
the ball

Das Pferd läuft sehr schnell. Acht Pfer-de.
The horse is running very fast. Eight horses.

Der Wolf heult. Ein Wolf, neun Wöl-fe.
The wolf is howling. One wolf, nine wolves.

Die-ser Mann ist sehr lahm.
This man is very lame.

Der Knabe spielt mit dem Bal-le.
The boy is playing with the ball.

NEW WORDS.

der Zu-cker	the sugar	die Kir-sche	the cherry
der Ball	the ball	die Schu-le	the school
der Schuh	the shoe	die Har-fe	the harp
der Fuß	the foot	die Son-ne	the sun
der Boden	the floor	das Ge-sicht'	the face
der Fluß	the river	das Kätz-chen	the kitten
der Ele-phant	the elephant	das Ei	the egg
der Wolf	the wolf	das Nest	the nest
der Lö-we	the lion	das Lied	the song
der Es-el	the donkey	das Kreuz	the cross
der Zaun	the fence	das Thier	the animal
der Stern	the star	das Heu	the hay.

LESSON VI.

Was für ein Thier ist die-ses?

What kind of an animal is this?



Das ist ein Lö-we.

That is a lion.

Der Lö-we ist stark.

The lion is strong.

Der Lö-we brüllt.

The lion roars.

Der Lö-we ist groß und hat vier Fü-ße.

The lion is large and has four feet.

Was für Thie-re sind die-se?

What kind of animals are these?



Ein Hund und ein Fuchs.

A dog and a fox.

Sie lau-fen sehr schnell.

They are running very fast.

Der Hund jagt den Fuchs.

The dog chases the fox.

Der Hund wird den Fuchs fan-gen.

The dog will catch the fox.

Der Hund springt ü-ber den klei-nen Zaun.

The dog leaps over the small fence.

Es ist schon Zeit auf'-zu-ste-hen.

It is already time to get up.

Die Son-ne ist auf.

The sun is up.

Es wird spät.

It is getting late.

Wir müs-sen auf'-ste-hen.

We must get up.

Ich stehe auf, du stehst auf, er steht auf.

I get up, thou gettest up, he gets up.

Wir ste-hen auf, ihr ste-het auf.

We get up, you get up.

Sie ste-hen auf, sie müs-sen auf'-ste-hen.

They get up, they must get up.



Jo-hann' und Wil-helm ge-hen auf Stel-zen.

John and William are going on stilts.

Ich ge-he auf Stel-zen.

I go on stilts.

Du gehst auf Stel-zen.

Thou goest on stilts.

Er geht auf Stel-zen.

He goes on stilts.



Ich ge-he, wir ge-hen, ihr geht, sie ge-hen.

I go, we go, you go, they go.

LESSON VII.

Die-ser al-te Mann ist sehr mü-de.

This old man is very tired.



Er sitzt am Wege.

He is sitting by the road.

Ich bin sehr mü-de.

I am very tired.

Du bist nicht mü-de.

Thou art not tired.

Wir sind mü-de, ihr seid mü-de.

We are weary, you are weary.

Die Mut-ter liebt das Kind.

The mother loves the child.



Ich lie-be das Kind.

I love the child.

Wir lie-ben das Kind.

We love the child.

Du liebst das Kind.

Thou lovest the child.

Er liebt das Kind, sie lie-ben das Kind.

He loves the child, they love the child.

Das klei-ne Kind liebt die Mut-ter.

The little child loves the mother.

Karl hat ei-nen gro-ßen schwar-zen Hund.

Charles has a large black dog.

Der Hund beißt nicht.

The dog does not bite.

Er ist ein gu-ter Hund.

He is a good dog.

Er trägt ei-nen Korb.

He is carrying a basket.



Oh, An-na, was ist das?

Oh, Anna, what is that?

Das ist ein Vo'-gel-nest.

That is a bird's nest.

Ich se-he vier Ei-er dar-in'.

I see four eggs in it.

Siehst du die Ei-er? Ja, ich se-he sie.

Seest thou the eggs? Yes, I see them.

LESSON VIII.



Wil-helm hat ein flei-nes Boot.

William has a little boat.

Das Boot schwimmt auf dem Was-ser.

The boat is floating on the water.

Her-mann hat auch ein flei-nes Boot.

Herman has also a little boat.

Fried-rich steht in dem Was-ser.

Frederick is standing in the water.

Ich ha-be ein Boot, du hast ein Boot.

I have a boat, thou hast a boat.

Er hat ein Boot, wir ha-ben ein Boot.

He has a boat, we have a boat.

Ihr habt ein Boot, sie ha-ben ein Boot.

You have a boat, they have a boat.



Hier sind zwei gro=ße Schif=fe.

Here are two large ships.

Die=ses Schiff geht nach Lon=don.

This ship is going to London.

Je=nes Schiff geht nach Ham=burg.

That ship is going to Hamburg.

Das Schiff hat gro=ße brei=te Se=gel.

The ship has large broad sails.

Die Schif=fe ha=ben gro=ße brei=te Se=gel.

The ships have large broad sails.

Das Se=gel ist breit. Die Se=gel sind breit.

The sail is broad. The sails are broad.

Ein Se=gel, zwei Se=gel, drei Se=gel.

One sail, two sails, three sails.

Vier Se=gel, fünf Se=gel, sechs Se=gel.

Four sails, five sails, six sails.

Sie=ben Se=gel, acht Se=gel, neun Se=gel.

Seven sails, eight sails, nine sails.

LESSON IX.



Jo-hann' geht in die Schu-le.

John goes to school.

Es sind vie-le Kna-ben und Mä-d-chen hier.

There are many boys and girls here.

Die Leh-re-rin sitzt an dem Pul-te.

The teacher is sitting at the desk.

Wie alt bist du, Jo-hann'?

How old are you, John?

Ich bin fast acht Jah-re alt.

I am almost eight years old.

Kannst du le-sen? Ein We-nig.

Can you read? A little.

Ist das bei-ne Schwe-ster?

Is that your sister?

Ja, das ist mei-ne Schwe-ster Ka-tha-ri'-ne.

Yes, that is my sister Catherine.

Was für ein Vo-gel ist das?

What kind of a bird is that?

Das ist ein Schwan.

That is a swan.

Der Schwan schwimmt.

The swan swims.

Der Schwan ist weiß.

The swan is white.



Der Schwan hat ei-nen lan-gen Hals.

The swan has a long neck.

Lau-ra und Lud-wig ge-hen in den Gar-ten.

Laura and Louis go in the garden.

Hier sind vie-le Blu-men.

Here are many flowers.

Die-se Ro-sen sind weiß.

These roses are white.

Je-ne Ro-sen sind roth.

Those roses are red.



Lau-ra pflückt Blu-men zu ei-nem Strauß.

Laura is picking flowers for a nosegay.

Sie hat dem Bru-der vier Mel-fen ge-ge-ben.

She has to the brother four pinks given.

Die-se Blu-men rie-chen schön.

These flowers smell beautifully.

LESSON X.



Wie vie-le Mäu-se siehst du?

How many mice do you see?

Ich se-he sechs Mäu-se und ei-ne Ka-pe.

I see six mice and one cat.

Was ma-chen die Mäu-se?

What are doing the mice?

Die Mäu-se fres-sen Kä-se und trin-fen Milch.

The mice eat cheese and drink milk.

Die Ka-pe sieht die Mäu-se.

The cat sees the mice.

Die Mäu-se se-hen die Ka-pe nicht.

The mice see the cat not.

Die Ka-pe wird ei-ne Maus fan-gen.

The cat will a mouse catch.

Die Maus, die Mäu-se, sie-ben Mäu-se.

The mouse, the mice, seven mice.



Es ist ein schö=ner Mor=gen.

It is a beautiful morning.

Es wird ein schö=ner Tag sein.

It will a beautiful day be.

Der A=cker=bau=er ist schon auf dem Fel=de.

The farmer is already in the field.

Die A=cker=bau=er be=bau'=en das Feld.

The farmers are cultivating the field.

Ein Mann hält den Pflug.

One man is holding the plow.

Zwei Pfer=de zie=hen den Pflug.

Two horses are drawing the plow.

Der Mor=gen, die Mor=gen.

The morning, the mornings.

Das Feld, die Fel=der. Die Pflü=ge.

The field, the fields. The plows.

LESSON XI.



Es ist jetzt Mit-tag.

It is now noon.

Die Son-ne steht jetzt hoch am Him-mel.

The sun stands (is) now high in the sky.

Wie heiß es ist!

How hot it is!

In dem Schat-ten der Bäu-me ist es kühl.

In the shade of the trees it is cool.

Ei-ne Kuh steht in dem Was-ser.

One cow is standing in the water.

Das Was-ser ist nicht tief.

The water is not deep.

Der Baum, des Bau-mes, der Bäu-me.

The tree, of the tree, of the trees.



Welche Jah'-res-zeit ist es jetzt?

What season of the year is it now?

Es ist jetzt Som-mer.

It is now summer.

Die-se Leu-te ar'-bei-ten in dem Heu-feld.

These people are working in the hay-field.

Ein Mann mä-het das Gras.

One man is mowing the grass.

Er mäht es mit ei-ner Sen-se.

He mows it with a scythe.

Wenn das Gras tro-d-en ist, heißt es Heu.

When the grass dry is, it is called hay.

Ar-bei-ten, mä-hen, hei-ßen, tro-d-en.

To work, to mow, to be called, dry.

Die Sen-se, der Som-mer, die Jah'-res-zeit.

The scythe, the summer, the season of the year.

LESSON XII.



Wel=che Jah=res=zeit ist es jezt?

What season is it now?

Jezt ist es Win=ter. Es ist sehr kalt.

Now it winter. It very cold.

Der Schnee liegt auf der Er=de.

(The) snow lies on the ground.

Die Kna=ben spie=len auf dem Eis.

The boys are playing on the ice.

Das Eis ist dick und stark.

The ice is thick and strong.

Jo=hann' hat ei=nen neu=en Schlit=ten.

John has a new sled.

Er hat sei=ne Schlitt=schu=he ver=lo=ren.

He has his skates lost.

Win=ter, Früh=ling, Som=mer, Herbst.

Winter, spring, summer, fall.

Wissen Sie, wer das ist in dem Boote?

Do you know who that is in the boat.

Das ist un-ser Nach-bar.

That is our neighbor.

Wie heißt Eu-er Nach-bar?

What is the name of your neighbor?

Es ist Herr Klein.

It is Mr. Klein.



Er hat in je-der Hand ein Ru-der.

He has in each hand an oar.

Er sitzt auf der Bank.

He is sitting on the seat.

Wie heißt die-ser Fluß?

What is the name of this river?

Das ist die Do-nau (die El-be, die Them-se).

That is the Danube (the Elbe, the Thames).

Der Fluß ist breit und tief.

The river is broad and deep.

Auf der an-bern Fluß'-sei-te sind Ber-ge.

On the other side of the river are mountains.

Die-se Ber-ge sind hoch und steil.

These mountains are high and steep.

Die Nach-barn, die Hän-de, die Flüs-se.

The neighbors, the hands, the rivers.

LESSON XIII.

Wer steht da an dem Fen=ster?

Who stands (or is) there at the window?

Das ist mei-ne Cou=si'-ne.

It is my cousin.

Sie hei=ßt Fran=zi's'=ka.

Her name is Frances.

Was ist in dem Kä=fig?

What is in the cage?

Ein Ka-na'-ri-en-vo-gel.

A canary bird.

Fran=zi's'-ka giebt dem Vo-gel ein Stück Brod.

Frances is giving to the bird a piece (of) bread.

Der Vo-gel singt sehr schön.

The bird sings very beautifully.

Fran=zi's'-ka hat brau=nes Haar.

Frances has brown hair.

Wis-sen Sie, wie alt Fran=zi's'-ka ist?

Do you know how old Frances is?

Sie ist schon sechs-zehn Jah-re alt.

She is already sixteen years old.

Sie wohnt in Bran'-den-burg, (in Wien).

She lives in Brandenbourg, (in Vienna).



Ach! mein Vo-gel ist fort!

Oh! my bird is gone!

Wer hat die Thür des Kä-figs ge-öff-net?

Who has the door of the cage opened?

Ach! ich se-he den Vo-gel.

Oh I see the bird.

Wo ist er denn?

Where is he (then)?

Da auf dem Bau-me.

There on the tree.

Kannst du ihn fan-gen?

Canst thou him catch?

Nein, ich kann ihn nicht fan-gen.

No, I can not catch him.

A-ber Wil-helm kann ihn fan-gen.

But William can catch him.

Der Vo-gel hüpfst von Zweig zu Zweig.

The bird hops from branch to branch.

Die Vö-gel hü-pfen und sin-gen.

The birds hop and sing.

Die Kä'-fi-ge, die Zwei-ge, die Thü-ren.

The cages, the branches, the doors.

Die Fen-ster, die Stü-cke, die Bäu-me.

The windows, the pieces, the trees.



LESSON XIV.



Wis-sen Sie, was für ein Baum das ist?

Do you know what kind of a tree that is?

Ja, das ist ei-ne Ei-che.

Yes, that is an oak.

Das ist ein herr'-li-cher al-ter Baum.

That is a splendid old tree.

Er hat ei-nen di-cken Stamm.

It has a thick trunk.

Er hat vie-le gro-ße und star-ke Zwei-ge.

It has many large and strong branches.

Der Baum steht an dem U-fer ei-nes Sees.

The tree stands on the shore of a lake.

Das ist der Gen-fer See.

That is the Lake-of Geneva.



Was für ei-ne Mas-se Spiel-zeug!

What a lot (of) playthings!

Was willst du ha-ben, Liesz-chen?

What would you like to have, Lizzie?

Oh! Ma-ma'! kau-fe mir ei-ne Pup-pe!

Oh! Mamma! buy for me a doll!

Willst du ei-ne gro-ße Pup-pe?

Would you like a large doll?

Die klei-ne Pup-pe, die der Mann hat.

The little doll, that the man has.

Wie-viel ko-stet die-se Pup-pe?

How much costs this doll (does this doll cost)?

Die-se ko-stet ei-nen hal-ben Tha-ler.

This costs a half (a) dollar.

Wir müs-sen jezt nach Hau-se ge-hen.

We must now to house (home) go.

LESSON XV.



Sieh, wie die-se Kin-der im Gar-ten spie-len!

See, how these children in the garden are playing!

An-na sitzt in der Schub'-far-re.

Anna is sitting in the wheel-barrow.

Sie hat brau-nes Haar und brau-ne Au-gen.

She has brown hair and brown eyes.

Ihr Bru-der Karl schiebt die Schub'-far-re.

Her brother Charles is pushing the wheel-barrow.

Paul hat sei-ne Mü-ße in der rech-ten Hand.

Paul has his cap in the (his) right hand.

In der lin-ken Hand hat er ei-nen Spa-ten.

In his left hand has he a spade.

Die klei-ne Lu-i'-se steht hin-ter Karl.

(The) little Louisa is standing behind Charles.

Sie hat ei-nen Stoc-k in der rech-ten Hand.

She has a stick in the right hand.

Die zwei Hun-de lau-fen und bel-len.

The two dogs are running and are barking.

Was hat Ma-rie' auf dem Kö-pfe?

What has Mary on the (her) head?

Sie hat ei-nen Korb voll rei-fen Ob-stes.

She has a basket full of ripe fruit.

Auf der lin-ken Schul-ter hat sie ei-ne Har-fe.

On her left shoulder has she a rake.

Ma-rie' ist schon fünf-zehn Jah-re alt.

Mary is already fifteen years old.

Sie geht nicht mehr zur Schu-le.

She goes no more to school.

Die Gär-ten, die Schu-len, die Brü-der.

The gardens, the schools, the brothers.

Die Kar-ren, die Spa-ten, die Har-fen.

The carts, the spades, the rakes.

Die Kö-pfe, die Hän-de, die Schul-tern.

The heads, the hands, the shoulders.

Die Stö-cke, die Kör-be, die Mü-gen.

The sticks, the baskets, the caps.

LESSON XVI.



Ach! nimm dich in Acht, lie-bes Kind!

Oh! take thee in care (take care), dear child!

Du kannst leicht zu weit ge-hen.

Thou canst easily too far go.

Die Was-ser-Li'-li-en sind wirk-lich schön.

The water-lilies are really beautiful.

Es ist ge-fähr'-lich in's Was-ser zu ge-hen.

It is dangerous into the water to go.

Dei-ne Mut-ter ruft dich; hörst du nicht?

Thy mother is calling thee; hearest thou not?

Karl, kom-me gleich hier-her.

Charles, come right here (hither).

Wo sind dei-ne Schu-he und Strüm-pfe?

Where are thy shoes and stockings?

Der Ad-ler ist der stärk-ste un-ter den Vö-geln.

The eagle is the strongest among (the) birds.

Man nennt ihn den Kö-nig der Vö-gel.

One names it (it is called) the king of (the) birds.

Er ist ein Raub'-vo-gel.

He is a bird of prey.

Er frißt klei-ne Thie-re:

He eats small animals:

En-ten, Gän-se, Läm-mer.

Ducks, geese, lambs.



In die-sem Bil-de ist ein al-ter Ad-ler.

In this picture (there) is an old eagle.

In dem Ne-ste sind vier jun-ge Ad-ler.

In the nest are four young eagles.

Sie schei-nen hung-rig zu sein.

They appear hungry to be.

Hast du je ei-nen Ad-ler ge-se'-hen?

Have you ever an eagle seen?

Ich ha-be ge-se'-hen, wir ha-ben ge-se'-hen.

I have seen, we have seen.

Du hast ge-se'-hen, ihr habt ge-se'-hen.

Thou hast seen, you have seen.

Er hat ge-se'-hen, sie ha-ben ge-se'-hen.

He has seen, they have seen.

LESSON XVII.



Wie-viel kannst du zäh-len?

How much canst thou count?

Eins, zwei, drei, vier, fünf, sechs, sie-ben.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven.

Acht, neun, zehn, elf, zwölf.

Eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve.

Kannst du nicht wei-ter zäh-len?

Canst thou not further count?

Drei-zehn, vier-zehn, fünf-zehn, sechs-zehn.

Thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen.

Sieb-zehn, acht-zehn, neun-zehn, zwan-zig.

Seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty.

Wie-viel Kin-der sind in die-sem Zim-mer?

How many children are in this room?

Es sind drei Knaben und vier Mädchen.

There are three boys and four girls.

Wie-viel Fin-ger hast du?

How many fingers have you?

Ich ha-be zehn Fin-ger, fünf an je-der Hand.

I have ten fingers, five on each hand.

Kannst du von zwan-zig bis drei-ßig zäh-len?

Can you from twenty to thirty count?

Ein'-und-zwan-zig, zwei'-und-zwan-zig.

Twenty-one, twenty-two.

Drei'-und-zwan-zig, vier'-und-zwan-zig.

Twenty-three, twenty-four.

Fünf'-und-zwan-zig, sechs'-und-zwan-zig.

Twenty-five, twenty-six.

Sie'-ben-und-zwan-zig, acht'-und-zwan-zig.

Twenty-seven, twenty-eight.

Neun'-und-zwan-zig, drei-ßig, vier-zig.

Twenty-nine, thirty, forty.

Fünf-zig, sechs-zig, sieb-zig, acht-zig.

Fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty.

Neun-zig, hun-dert, tau-send.

Ninety, hundred, thousand.

Tau-send Män-ner, hun-dert Pfer-de.

Thousand men, hundred horses.

LESSON XVIII.



Lu-i'-se will ih-ren Hund le-sen leh-ren.

Louisa wishes her dog (to) read to teach.

Zu-erst' will sie ihn das A B C leh-ren.

First wishes she him the A B C to teach.

Sie macht jetzt den er-sten Ver-such'.

She is making now the first attempt.

Lu-i'-se sagt „A, a, a.“

Louisa says „Ah, ah, ah.“

Der Hund ver-steht' nicht, was sie sagt.

The dog understands not, what she says.

Der Hund springt und bellt.

The dog leaps and barks.

Der Hund steht auf sei-nen Hin'-ter-fü-ßen.

The dog stands on his hind-feet.

A-ber er kann nicht „A“ sa-gen.

But he can not “Ah” say.

Der Hund kann lau-fen und sprin-gen.

The dog can run and jump.

Er kann auch bel-len und bei-ßen.

He can also bark and bite.

War-um' kann er nicht le-sen?

Why can he not read?

Er ist zum Le-sen nicht ge-macht'.

He is for reading not made.

Der Hund bellt, die Hun-de bel-len.

The dog barks, the dogs bark.

Der Wolf heult, die Wöl-fe heu-len.

The wolf howls, the wolves howl.

Der Lö-we brüllt, die Lö-wen brül-len.

The lion roars, the lions roar.

Die Hun-de kön-nen sprin-gen.

The dogs can jump.

Ich kann sprin-gen, wir kön-nen sprin-gen.

I can jump, we can jump.

Du kannst sprin-gen, ihr könnt sprin-gen.

Thou canst jump, you can jump.

Er kann sprin-gen, sie kön-nen sprin-gen.

He can jump, they can jump.

LESSON XIX.

Hi! Ich ha-be ei-nen Fi-sch ge-fan'-gen.

Oh! I have a fish caught.

Das muß ei-ne Fo-rel'-le sein.

That must a trout be.



Emil wird auch bald

Emil will also soon

ei-nen Fi-sch ha-ben.

a fish have.

Er hält sei-ne An'-gel-

He holds his fish-

ruthe ganz still.

pole very still.

Die An'-gel-schnur scheint et-was kurz zu sein.

The fish-line seems rather short to be.

Karl Kranz-ler hat neun Fi-sche ge-fan'-gen.

Charles Kranzler has nine fishes caught.

Wis-sen Sie, mit wem er spricht?

Do you know with whom he is speaking?

Das ist Herr En'-gel-mann auf der Brü-cke.

That is Mr. Engelmann on the bridge.

Er hält sei-nen Re'-gen-schirm of-fen.

He holds his umbrella open.

Weißt du, was für ein Haus das ist?

Do you know what kind of a house that is?

Ja, das ist ein Schul-haus.

Yes, that is a school-house.

Da ge-hen Kna-ben und

There go boys and

Mäd-chen zur Schu-le.

girls to (the) school.

Siehst du die Kna-ben

Do you see the boys

auf dem Spiel-platz?

on the play-ground?



Sie sind e-ben aus der Schu-le ge-ko-m'-men.

They are (have) just out of the school come.

Siehst du den Schul'-mei-ster an der Thür?

Do you see the schoolmaster at the door?

Er spricht mit ei-nem Mäd-chen.

He is speaking with a girl.

Adolf geht mit An-na nach Hau-se.

Adolphus is going with Anna home.

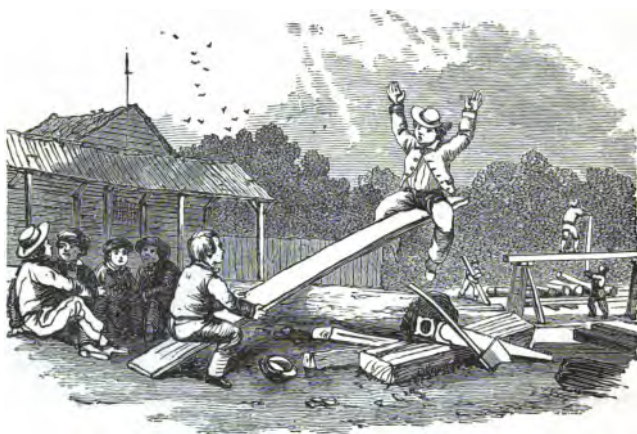
Ja-kob Roth und Franz Braun spie-len Ball.

James Roth and Francis Braun are playing ball.

Kon-rad Rit-ter schau-felt sich.

Conrad Ritter is swinging (himself).

LESSON XX.



Jetzt ha-ben wir schö=nes Wet-ter.

Now have we beautiful weather.

Die Son-ne scheint hell und klar.

The sun is shining bright and clear.

Wie viel Knä-ben siehst du hier?

How many boys do you see here?

Ich se-he sechs Knä-ben und drei Män-ner.

I see six boys and three men.

Die Knä-ben spie-len.

The boys are playing.

Die Män-ner sind bei der Ar-beit.

The men are at (the) work.

Vier Kna-ben sit-zen auf der Er-de.

Four boys are sitting on the (earth) ground.

Zwei spie-len mit dem Schau'-fel-brett.

Two are playing (with the swinging-board) see-saw.

Ein Kna-be ist o-ben, der an'-de-re ist un-ten.

One boy is up, the other is down.

Der Kna-be, wel-cher o-ben ist, heißt Karl.

The boy that up is, is called Charles.

Karl hält sei-ne Hän-de in die Hö-he.

Charles holds his hands (in the height) up.

Meinst du, daß er fal-len wird?

Do you think, that he fall will?

Ei-ne Art und ei-ne Säge sind hier.

An ax and a saw are here.

Sie liegen in der Nä-he der Kna-ben.

They are lying in the neighborhood of the boys.

In der Fer-ne ar'-bei-ten zwei Män-ner.

In the distance are working two men.

Die-se Män-ner sä-gen Bau-holz.

These men are sawing timber.

Die Art, die Ar-te. Die Säge, die Sä-gen.

The ax, the axes. The saw, the saws.

Fal-len, hal-ten, sit-zen, lie-gen, sä-gen.

To fall, to hold, to set, to lie, to saw.

LESSON XXI.



Weißt du, was das ist in die-sem Bil-de?

Do you know what that is in this picture?

Ja, das ist die Erde.

Yes, that is the earth.

Sie ist nicht flach, wie es uns zu sein scheint.

It is not flat, as it to us to be seems.

Sie ist rund wie ein Ball o-der ei-ne Ku-gel.

It is round like a ball or a globe.

Die Er-de steht nicht still.

The earth stands not still.

Sie dreht sich wie ein Krei-sel.

It turns (around) like a top.

Sie dreht sich ein-mal täg-lich.

It turns around once daily (a day).

Die Er-de geht auch um die Son-ne.

The earth goes also around the sun.

Sie geht in je-dem Jah-re ein-mal um die-se.

It goes in each year once around it.

Die Son-ne ist auch ei-ne gro-ße Ku-gel.

The sun is also a great globe.

Sie scheint ei-ne gro-ße Feu-er-ku-gel zu sein.

It appears a great ball of fire to be.

Die Son-ne giebt uns Licht und Wär-me.

The sun gives us light and heat.

Wir se-hen die Son-ne am Ta-ge.

We see the sun by day.

A-ber wir se-hen sie nicht bei Nacht.

But we see it not by night.

Die Son-ne geht im O-sten auf.

The sun goes in the east up.

Sie geht im We-sten un-ter.

It goes in the west down.

Die Son-ne ist grö-ßer als die Er-de.

The sun is greater than the earth.

Der Mond ist auch ei-ne Ku-gel.

The moon is also a globe.

A-ber er ist nicht so groß wie die Er-de.

But it is not so large as the earth.

LESSON XXII.

Hans.

Jack.

Hans woll-te Nichts ler-nen: „Ich bin ja noch klein;
Jack would nothing learn: “I am indeed yet small;

Wenn ich grö-ßer bin, will ich schon flei-ßi-ger sein.“
When I larger am, will I (already) more industrious be.”

Der bleibt ein Dumm-kopf, der jung so spricht.
He remains a blockhead, who (while) young so speaks.

Hans wur-de wohl grö-ßer, doch flei-ßi-ger nicht.
Jack grew indeed larger, but more industrious not.

Der Räu-ber.

The Robber.

Wer ist das? Wen füh-ren sie dort in's Ge-richt?
Who is that? Whom lead they yonder into the court?

Ein Räu-ber, ein Mör-der, ein Bö'-se-wicht;
A robber, a murderer, a rascal;

Bis da-hin zu kom-men, das dacht' er wohl nicht,
To there (that) to come, that thought he indeed not,

Da er als Knabe zum er-sten Mal
When he as (a) boy for the first time

Dem Nach-bar ein Händ-chen voll Kir-schen stahl.
(From) the neighbor a little handful of cherries stole.

Was Je-des hat.

What each thing has.

Die Schne-de hat ein Haus,
The snail has a house,

Ein Fell-chen hat die Maus,
A little coat of fur has the mouse,

Der Sper-ling hat die Fe-bern fein,
The sparrow has (the) feathers fine,

Der Schmet'-ter-ling schö-ne Flü'-ge-lein.
The butterfly beautiful little wings.

Nun sa-ge mir, was denn hast du?
Now tell me, what then hast thou?

Ich ha-be Klei-der und auch Schuh',
I have clothes and also shoes,

Und Va-ter und Mut-ter, Lust und Le-ben —
And father and mother, pleasure and life—

Das hat mir der lie-be Gott ge-g'e-ben.
That (these) has to me the dear God given.

Heu macht man im Som-mer.
Hay is made in the summer.

Die Gril-le zirpt hin-ter dem Of-en.
The cricket chirps behind the stove.

Nicht jeder Vo-gel singt.
Not every bird sings.

Das Was-ser der Quel-le ist frisch.
The water of the spring is fresh.

LESSON XXIII.

Der Schwan und das Kind.

The Swan and the Child.

Kind dort, was scheust du dich?
Child yonder, why art thou so shy?

Gar nicht so böß bin ich;
Not at all so bad am I;

Schwim-me da-her ganz sacht,
(I) swim about very softly,

Daß es kein Well-chen macht;
(So) that it no ripple makes;

Möch-te dich nur fra-gen e-ben:
(I) would like thee only to ask now:

Willst du ein Stüd-chen Brod mir ge-ben?
Wilt thou a little piece (of) bread to me give?

Das Kind trat zu dem Teich her-an',
The child stepped to the pond near,

Und freu-te sich an dem schö-nen Schwan,
And took delight in the beautiful swan,

Wie rein und weiß war sein Ge-sie-der!
How clear and white was its plumage!

Es wur-de bald mit ihm be-kannt',
It became soon with him acquainted.

Ließ das Brod ihn neh-men aus sei-ner Hand.
Let the bread him take out of his hand.

Der Vo-gel am Fen-ster.

The Bird at the Window.

An das Fen-ster klopft es: Pick! pick!
On the window it knocks: pick! pick!

„Macht mir doch auf ei-nen Au-gen-blick!
“Do open to me a moment!

„Dick fällt der Schnee, der Wind geht kalt,
“Thick falls the snow, the wind goes cold,

„Ha-be kein Fut-ter, er-frie’re bald.
“(I) have no food, (I) will freeze soon.

„Lie-ben Leu-te, o laßt mich ein!
“Dear people, O let me in!

„Will auch im-mer recht ar-tig sein.“
“(I) will indeed always right well-behaved be.”

Sie lie-ßen ihn ein in sei-ner Noth;
They let him in in his distress;

Er such-te sich man-ches Krüm-chen Brod;
He sought for himself many a little crumb of bread;

Blieb fröh-lich man-che Wo-che da;
Remained happily many a week there;

Doch, als die Son-ne durch’s Fen-ster sah,
Still, when the sun through the window looked,

Da saß er im-mer so trau-rig dort;
Then sat he continually so sorrowful there;

Sie mach-ten ihm auf: Husch! war er fort!
They opened to him: See! he was gone!

LESSON XXIV.

Der Kna-be und das Eich-horn.

The Boy and the Squirrel.

Kna-be: „Eich'-hörn-chen auf dem Baum!

Boy: "Little squirrel on the tree!

„Bist so hoch, seh' dich kaum;

"(Thou) art so high, (I) see thee scarcely;

„Komm' doch und spiel' mit mir.“

"Do come and play with me."

Eich-horn: „Gar zu schön ist es hier;

Squirrel: "Quite too beautiful is it here;

„Will doch lie-ber noch stei-gen

"I would indeed rather move

„Auf und ab in den Zwei-gen.“

"Up and down in the branches."

Kna-be der lief wohl fort,

(The) boy he ran (indeed) away,

Eich'-hörn-chen hüpf-te dort;

(The) little squirrel kept on hopping there;

Kna-be der kam wohl wie-der:

(The) boy he came indeed again:

„Hö-re, nun steig' her-nie'-der!“

"Listen, now come down!"

Eich'-hörn-chen sprach: „Es thut mir leid,

(The) little squirrel said: "I am sorry,

„Ha-be noch im-mer kei-ne Zeit.“

"(I) have still (always) no time."

Die Gril-le und die A'-mei-se.

The Cricket and the Ant.

Ei-ne Gril-le kam bei stren-ger Käl-te zu ih-rer

A cricket came in severe cold (weather) to her

Nach'ba-rin, ei-ner A'-mei-se. „Frau Nach'ba-rin,
neighbor, an ant. “Mrs. Neighbor,”

sag-te sie, „leih mir doch et-was Spei-se; ich ha-be
said she, “do lend me some food; I have

Hun-ger, und Nichts zu es-sen!“ — „Hast du denn
hunger, and nothing to eat!” — “Hast thou then

nicht Spei-se für den Win-ter ge-sam-melt?“ frag-te
not food for the winter gathered?” asked

die-se. — „Ich hat-te ja kei-ne Zeit da-zu!“ war die
this one. — “I had indeed no time for that!” was the

Ant-wort. — „Kei-ne Zeit, Frau Gril-le? Was hast
answer. — “No time, Mrs. Cricket? What hast

du denn im Som-mer zu thun ge-habt?“ — „Ich
thou then in the summer to do had?” — “I

ha-be ge-sun-gen und mu-si-zirt,” ant'-wor-te-te die
have sung and made music,” answered the

Gril-le. — „Nun gut,” er-wi'-der-te die A'-mei-se,
cricket. — “Very well,” responded the ant,

„wenn du im Som-mer mu-si-zirt' hast, so magst du
“if thou in the summer made music hast, then mayst thou

im Win-ter tan-zen. Wer nicht ar'-bei-tet, soll auch
in the winter dance. Who not works, should also

nicht es-sen.”
not eat.”

LESSON XXV.

Die Spin-ne und die Flie-ge.

The Spider and the Fly.

Spin-ne: „Flie-ge, du theu-re, ich bit-te dich,

Spider: “Fly, thou dear (one), I pray thee,

„Be-such’ doch noch ein we-nig mich!

“Do visit a little me!

„Ich will dir ein fro-hes Stünd-chen be-rei’ten,

“I will for thee a cheerful little hour prepare,

„Dich reich-lich be-wir’ten mit Sü-ßig-kei-ten.“

“Thee richly treat with sweet-meats.”

Flie-ge: „Frau Spin-ne, da komm’ ich so-gleich’ zu dir,

Fly: “Mrs. Spider, then come I right off to thee,

„Denn Sü-ßig-kei-ten be-ha’gen mir.“

“For sweet-meats delight me.”

Die Spin-ne ih-rer List sich freut,

The spider at her trick rejoices,

Die Flie-ge be-sucht’ sie un-ge-schent’;

The fly visits her unfrightened;

Doch ach! kaum hat sie sich nie-der-ge-setzt,

But ah! scarcely has she herself seated,

Fühlt sie sich ge-fan’gen, ge-kne’belt, ver-letzt’;

She feels herself caught, tied, wounded;

Da seufzt sie: „Du Bö-se, du hast ge-lo’gen.“

Then sighed she: “Thou wicked one, thou hast lied.”

Ah, wer leicht glaubt, wird leicht be-tro’gen.

Ah, who easily believes, is easily cheated.

Tisch'-ge-bet'.

Prayer at Table.

Al-le gu-ten Ga-ben,
All good gifts,

Al-les, was wir ha-ben,
All that we have,

Kommt, o Gott, von dir;
Comes, O God, from thee;

Dan-k sei dir da-für'.
Thanks be to thee for it.

Mor-gen-ge-bet.

Morning Prayer.

Ich schlief gar fest die gan-ze Nacht;
I slept right well the entire night;

Nun bin ich fröh-lich auf-ge-wacht.
Now am I cheerily awakened.

Du lie-ber Gott, ich bet' zu dir,
Thou, dear God, I pray to thee,

O mach' ein gu-tes Kind aus mir.
O make a good child of me.

Der Blin-de kann Nichts se-hen.
The blind man can nothing see.

Im Herbst wird das Obst reif.
In the fall becomes the fruit ripe.

LESSON XXVI.

A-bend-ge-bet.

Evening Prayer.

Gu-ter Va-ter im Him-mel du,
Good Father in Heaven, thou,

Mei-ne Au-gen fal-len zu.
My eyes are falling shut.

Lie-ber Gott, das bitt' ich dich,
Dear God, this pray I of thee,

Bleib' bei mir und hab' Acht auf mich!
Remain by me and have care for me!

Tisch-ge-bet.

Prayer at Table.

Du schenkst uns, Gott, so vä-ter-lich
Thou givest us, God, so fatherly

Jetzt Speis' und Trank; wir prei-sen dich.
Now food and drink; we praise thee.

Denn Al-les, was uns stärkt und nährt,
For all that us strengthens and nourishes,

Wird uns durch bei-ne Guld ge-währt'.
Is us through thy grace granted.

Die See-le des Men-schen ist un-sterb'-lich.
The soul of man is immortal.

Der Hund und die Ka=ze.

The Dog and the Cat.

Zum Herrn ka=men Hund und Ka=ze her=ein';

To their master came (the) dog and (the) cat in;

Be=klag'ten ein=an'=der mit Heu=len und Schrei'n:

(They) complained of each other with howling and screaming:

„Hund hat mich so sehr in's Bein ge=bis'=sen!“ —

“(The) dog has me so badly in the leg bitten!” —

„Und mir hat Kätz=chen die Na=se zer=ris'=sen!“ —

“And to me has (the) kitten the nose torn!” —

„Hund hat in der Kü=che ge=nascht' den Bra=ten!“ —

“(The) dog has in the kitchen tasted the roast-meat!” —

„Das Kätz=chen ist ü=ber die Milch ge=ra'=then!“

“The kitten has over the milk run!”

Was sag=te der Herr zu die=sem Streit?

What said the master on this contest?

Er such=te den Stoc=; er war nicht weit.

He sought the stick; it was not far off.

„Ihr habt euch ein=an'=der nicht lieb;

“You do not like each other;

„Und Eins wie das An=de=re ist ein Dieb.

“And one, as (well as) the other, is a thief.

„D'rum mögt ihr bei=de euch nur be=feh'=ren,

“Therefore may you both only repent,

„Sonst soll der Stoc= euch Bes=se=res leh=ren!“

“Otherwise shall the stick you something better teach!”

Wenn sich nun zwei nicht kön-nen ver-tra-gen,
 When with each other now two not can put up,
 So heißt es von ih-nen bis zur je-tzi-gen Stund':
 Then is said it about them till the present hour:
 „Sie le-ben zu=sam'-men wie Ka-ze und Hund.“
 "They live together like cat and dog."

LESSON XXVII.

Der stol-ze Frosch.

The proud Frog.

Auf ei-ner Wie-se wei-be-te einst ei-ne Heer-de
 Upon a meadow was pasturing once a herd
 Rin-der. Ein gro-ßer Och-s kam an ei-nen Sumpf,
 (of) cattle. A large ox came to a swamp,
 der auf der Wie-se sich be-fand'. Da sa-hen ihn
 that on the meadow found itself. Then saw him
 die Frö-sche und rie-sen: „Ach, das gro-ße Thier!“
 the frogs and cried: "Oh, the large animal!"
 Ei-ner der Frö-sche a-ber mein-te: „So groß kann
 One of the frogs, however, thought: "So large can
 ich auch mich ma-chen.“ Die an-de-ren lach-ten.
 I also myself make." The others laughed.
 Da är-ger-te er sich, daß sie es ihm nicht
 Then he was angry, because they it to him not
 glaub-ten, und sag-te: „Ich will es euch be-we'i-sen.“
 believed, and said: "I will it to you prove."

Dann blies er sich ge=wal'tig auf und frag-te: „Bin
 Then blowed he himself strongly up, and asked: „Am
 ich jetzt so groß?“ Sie er=wi'=der-ten: „Nein, noch
 I now so large?“ They replied: „No, yet
 nicht.“ Dar-auf' blies er sich noch mehr auf und
 not.“ Thereupon blew he himself still more up, and
 frag-te: „Bin ich jetzt so groß?“ Sie er=wi'=der-ten:
 asked: „Am I now so large?“ They replied:
 „Noch lan=ge, lan=ge nicht!“ Da sag-te er: „Jetzt
 „Still far, far not!“ Then said he: „Now
 muß ich a=ber so groß wer=den.“ Er blies und blies
 must I however so large become.“ He blew and blew
 und — zer=plat=te!“
 and — burst!“

Der Fuchs und der Ra-be.

The Fox and the Raven.

Ein Ra-be hat-te ei-nen Kä-se ge=stoh'len und
 A raven had a cheese stolen, and
 war auf ei-nen ho=hen Baum ge=flo'=gen. Da sah
 had upon a high tree flown. There saw
 ihn ein Fuchs, der un-ten vor=ü'=ber=ging. „Ei!
 him a fox, that below was going by. „Oh!
 gu-ten Mor-gen, Herr Bet-ter,“ sag-te der Fuchs.
 good-morning, Mr. Cousin,“ said the fox.
 Schon lan=ge ha-be ich dich nicht ge=se'=hen; ich freu-e
 Already a long time have I thee not seen; I am
 mich, dich zu tref=fen; du ge=fällst' mir so sehr mit
 glad thee to meet; thou pleasest me so much with

bei-nem schö-nen schwar-zen Ge=fié=der; ich glau=be,
 thy beautiful black plumage; I believe
 du bist ei=ner der schön=sten Vö-gel; du bist auch
 thou art one of the most beautiful birds; thou art also
 ein gu=ter Sän=ger; ich wünsch-te sehr, auch ein-mal
 a good singer; I would like very much also once
 bei-ne Stim-me zu hö-ren."
 thy voice to hear."

Der Ra-be fühl-te sich sehr ge=schmei=chelt und
 The raven felt itself very much flattered, and
 dach-te, er müß-se doch dem Fuchs den Ge=fal=len
 thought (that) he must indeed to the fox the favor
 thun und sin-gen; er fing an zu kräch-zen und ließ
 do, and sing; he began to crow and let
 den Kä-se fal-len. Schnell hat-te der Fuchs ihn
 the cheese fall. Quickly had the fox it
 auf=ge=fan=gen und sag-te: „Eit-ler Narr, du ge=fielst'
 caught up, and said: "Vain fool, thou pleasedst
 mir nicht, son-bern der Kä-se."
 me not, but the cheese."

Lee-re Ton-nen ge-ben lau-ten Schall.
 Empty casks give loud sound.

Der Ja-nu-ar ist der er-ste Mo-nat im Jah-re.
 (The) January is the first month in the year.

Hun-de, die bel-len, bei=ßen nicht.
 Dogs that bark, bite not.

LESSON XXVIII.

Der Wie-der-hall.

The

Echo.

Der klei-ne Adolp-h wuß-te noch Nichts von dem
 (The) little Adolphus knew yet nothing about the
 Wie-der-hall. Ein-mal schrie er nun auf der Wie-se:
 Echo. One time he was crying on the meadow:
 „Ho, hopp!“ So-gleich' rief es im Wäld-chen auch:
 „Ho, hopp!“ Immediately called it in the forest also:
 „Ho, hopp!“ Er rief hier-auf ver-wun'-dert: „Wer
 „Ho, hopp!“ He called thereat surprised: „Who
 bist du?“ Es hall-te aus dem Wal-de zu-rück': „Wer
 art thou?“ It echoed out of the forest back: „Who
 bist du?“ Dann schrie er: „Du bist ein dum-mer
 art thou?“ Then cried he: „Thou art a stupid
 Jun-ge!“ „Dum-mer Jun-ge!“ hall-te es aus dem
 boy!“ „Stupid boy!“ echoed it from the
 Wal-de zu-rück'.
 woods back.

Jetzt ward Adolp-h är-ger-lich und rief vie-le
 Now became Adolphus angry, and called many
 schlech-te Schimpf-na-men in den Wald hin-aus'. Alle
 bad nick-names into the woods (within). All
 hall-ten ge-treu'-lich wie-der zu-rück'. Er such-te hier-auf
 echoed truly again back. He sought thereupon
 den ver-mein'-ten Pna-ben im gan-zen Wäld-chen, um
 the supposed boy in whole forest, in order

sich an ihm zu rächen, konnte aber Niemand
himself on him to avenge, (he) could however nobody

finden.

find.

Hierauf lief Adolph heim und klagte es der
Hereupon ran Adolphus home, and complained of it to his

Mutter, wie ein böser Bube sich im Walde
mother, how a bad boy himself in the wood

versteckt und ihn geschimpft habe. Die Mutter
hid (had) and him abused had. His mother

sprach: „Diesmal hast du nicht recht gerathen, und
said: “This time hast thou not rightly guessed, and

dich selbst angeklagt. Wiſſe, du hast Nichts vernommen
thyself (hast) accused. Know, (that) thou hast nothing heard,

als deine eigenen Worte. Denn, wie du dein
except thy own words. For, as thou thy

Gesicht öfter im Wasser gesehen hast, so hast du
face often in the water seen hast, so hast thou

jetzt im Walde deine Stimme gehört. Hättest
now in the wood thy voice heard. Hadst

du ein freundliches Wort hineingerufen, so wäre
thou a kind word called out, then would

ein freundliches Wort zurückgekommen.“
a kind word (have) returned.”

Ich habe zehn Finger und eben so viele Zehen.
I have ten fingers and just as many toes.

Der Elephant ist das größte Landthier.
The elephant is the largest land-animal.

LESSON XXIX.

Die flu-ge Maus.

The shrewd Mouse.

Ei-ne Maus kam aus ih-rem Loch und sah ei-ne

A mouse came out of its hole and saw a

Fal-le. „A-ha!“ sag-te sie, „da steht ei-ne Fal-le!

trap. “Aha!” said it, “there stands a trap!

Die flu-gen Men-schen! Da stel-len sie mit drei

The shrewd men! There place they with three

Hölz-chen ei-nen schwe-ren Zie-gel auf-recht, und an

little sticks a heavy brick upright, and on

ei-nes der Hölz-chen ste-deten sie ein Stüd-chen Speck.

one of the sticks place they a little piece (of) pork.

Das nen-nen sie ei-ne Mau-se-fal-le. Ja, wenn wir

That call they a mouse-trap. Yes, if we

Mäu-se nicht klü-ger wä-ren! Wir wis-sen wohl:

mice not shrewder were! We know well:

wenn man den Speck fres-sen will, — klapp! — fällt

if one the pork eat will, — clap! — falls

der Zie-gel um und schlägt den Mä-scher todt! Nein!

the brick over and strikes the eater dead! No!

nein! ich ken-ne eu-re List!“

no! I know your trick!”

„A-ber,“ sag-te die Maus, „rie-chen darf man doch

“But,” said the mouse, “smell dare one however

dar-an’. Vom blo-ßen Rie-chen kann die Fal-le nicht

on it. From mere smelling can the trap not

zu=fal-len." Sie lief un-ter die Fal-le und roch an
 fall shut." It ran under the trap, and smelt at
 dem Speck. Die Fal-le war a-ber ganz lo-se ge-stellt',
 the pork. The trap was, however, very loosely placed,
 und kaum be-rühr'-te es mit der Na-se den Speck, —
 and scarcely touched it with the nose the pork, —
 Klapp! so fiel sie zu=sam'-men, und die Lü-ster-ne
 clap! then fell it shut, and the covetous
 Maus war zer=quetscht'.
 mouse was crushed.

Re-de we-nig, a-ber wahr;
 Speak little, but truly;

Vie-les Re-den bringt Ge-fahr';
 Much speaking brings danger;

Ein größ-reß La-ster giebt es nicht,
 A greater vice there is not,

Als wenn man nicht die Wahr-heit spricht.
 Than when one not the truth speaks.

Du sollst bei-nen Va-ter und bei-ne Mut-ter eh-ren.
 Thou shalt thy father and thy mother honor.

Fleiß bringt Brod, Faul-heit Noth.
 Industry brings bread, idleness (brings) distress.

Ue-bung macht den Mei-ster.
 Practice makes the master (practice makes perfect).

La-beln ist leicht-er als bes-ser ma-chen.
 To blame is easier than better to make.

LESSON XXX.

Der Men-schen-fres-ser.

The

Cannibal.

Zwei Kna-ben aus der Stadt ver-irr'ten sich in
 Two boys from the city lost their way in
 ei-nem fürch-ter-li-chen Wal-de und blie-ben dort in
 a terrible forest, and remained there in
 ei-nem ein-sa-men Wirths-hau-se ü-ber Nacht.
 a lonely hotel over night.

Um Mit-ter-nacht hör-ten sie in der näch-sten
 About midnight heard they in the next
 Kam-mer re-ben. Bei-de stan-den so-gleich' auf, und
 room talking. Both rose immediately up, and
 hiel-ten die Oh-ren an die höl-zer-ne Wand und
 held their ears to the wooden wall and
 hörch-ten. Da ver-nah'-men sie deut-lich die Wor-te:
 listened. There heard they plainly the words:
 „Weib, schü-re mor-gen früh den Kes-sel; ich will
 "Woman, prepare in the morning early the kettle; I will
 un-se-re zwei Bürsch-lein aus der Stadt schlach-ten."
 our two little fellows from the city slaughter."

Die ar-men Kna-ben em-pfan'-den ei-nen To-des-
 The poor boys! felt a deathly
 schre-den. „O Him-mel! — die-ser Wirth ist ein
 fear. "O heaven! — this landlord is a
 Men-schen-fres-ser!" sag-ten sie lei-se zu ein-an'-der
 cannibal!" said they softly to each other,

und spran-gen bei-de zum Fen-ster hin-aus', um zu
 and leaped both from the window out, in order to
 ent-lau'=sen. All-ein von dem Sprun-ge tha-ten ih-nen
 escape. But from the fall did to them
 die Fü-ße so weh, daß sie fast nicht mehr ge-hen
 the feet so painful, that they almost not more walk
 konn-ten, und ü-ber=dies' war das gro-ße Hof-thor
 could, and furthermore was the large outside-door
 fest ver=schloß=sen.
 firmly closed.

Da kro-chen sie zu den Schwei-nen in den Stall
 Then crept they to the hogs in the stable,
 und blie-ben da in To-des-äng-sten bis zum Mor-gen.
 and remained there in dreadful fear till morning.
 Am an-bern Mor-gen kam der Wirth, mach-te die
 On the next morning came the landlord, opened the
 Stall-thür auf, weß-te sein Mes-ser und rief: „Nun,
 stable door, whet his knife, and called out: “Now,
 ihr Bürsch-lein, her-aus! eu-re letz-te Stun-de ist
 your little fellows, (come) out! your last hour is
 ge-kom'men.“
 come.”

Bei-de Ana-ben er-ho=ben ein Jam'-mer-ge=schrei'
 Both boys raised a cry of distress,
 und fleh-ten auf den Knie-en, sie doch nicht zu
 and begged on their knees, them really not to
 schlach-ten. Der Wirth wun-der-te sich, sie im
 kill. The landlord was surprised, them in the

Schwei-ne-stall zu fin-den, und frag-te, war-um' sie
 pig-stable to find, and asked, why they
 ihn für ei-nen Men-schen=fres-ser hiel-ten.
 him (for) a cannibal considered.

Die Kna-ben spra-chen wei-nend: „Ihr habt ja
 The boys said, crying: “You have indeed
 heu-te Nacht selbst ge-sagt', daß ihr uns die-sen
 this night yourself said, that you us this
 Mor-gen schla-chten woll-tet.“ Da brach der Wirth
 morning kill would.” Then broke the landlord
 in ein Ge-läch'-ter aus und sag-te: „Ihr thö-ri-ch-ten
 into a laughter out, and said: “You foolish
 Kin-der! Euch ha-be ich ja nicht ge-meint'. Ich
 children! You have I indeed not meant. I
 nann-te nur mei-ne Schwein-lein, weil ich sie in der
 called only my little pigs, because I them in the
 Stadt ge-kauft' ha-be, im Scher-ze „mei-ne Bürsch-lein
 city bought have, in joke, “my little fellows
 aus der Stadt.“ So geht es a-ber, wenn man
 from the city.” So goes it, however, when one
 horcht. Er-in'-nert euch an das Sprich-wort:
 listens. Remember the proverb:

„Schä-me dich des Hor-chens an der Wand;
 “Be ashamed of listening on the wall;

„Es bringt nur Ver-bruß' und Schand'.“
 “It brings only vexation and shame.”

Ein gu-tes Ge-wis'-sen ist ein san-ftes Ru-he-kis-sen.
 A good conscience is a soft pillow.

Es ist bes-ser, Un-recht lei-den, als Un-recht thun.
 It is better wrong to suffer than wrong to do.

 LESSON XXXI.

Deut-sche Schrift.

German Current Hand.

A a B b C c D d E e

F f G g H h I i

J j K k L l M m

N n O o P p Q q R r

S s T t U u V v

W w X x Y y Z z

Adam

A-dam Adam

Albert

Al-bert Albert

Albrecht

Al-brecht Albert

Adolph

A-dolph Adolphus

Anna

An-na Anna

Agnes

A-gnes Agnes

Andrew

An-dre'-as Andrew

Amelia

A-ma'-lie Amelia

August

Au-gust Augustus

Charlotte

Char-lot'-te Charlotte

Edward

E-du-ard Edward

Ernst

Ernst Ernest

Florence

Flo-renz Florence

Franz

Franz Francis

Frances

Fran-zis'-la Frances

Frederick

Fried-rieh Frederick

George

Ge-org' George

Henry

Hein-rieh Henry

Hermann

Her-mann Hermann

James

Ja-lob James

Julia

Ju-li-a Julia

Carl

Karl Charles

Lucy

Lu-cl'-e Lucy

Louisa

Lu-i'-e Louisa

Maria

Ma-rie' Mary

Martba

Mar-tha Martha

Matilda

Ma-thil'-de Matilda

Matthäus

Mat-thä'-us Matthew

Moses

Mo-ses Moses

Paul

Paul Paul

Peter

Pe-ter Peter

Rebecca

Re-bel'-la Rebecca

Ruth

Ruth Ruth

Salomo

Sa-lo-mo Solomon

Simson

Sim-son Samson

Theresa

The-re'-se Theresa

Thomas

Tho-mas Thomas

Walter

Wal-ther Walter

William

Wil-helm William

Herr Klein.

Herr (Mr.) Klein.

Frau Weigel.

Frau (Mrs.) Weigel.

Herr Müller.

Herr (Mr.) Mül-ler.

Fräulein Lübke.

Fräu-lein (Miss) Lüb-ke.

Herr und Frau Winkelmann.

Herr und Frau (Mr. and Mrs.) Win-kel-mann.

LESSON XXXII.

Afrika

A-fri-ka Africa

Amerika

A-me'-ri-ka America

Asien

A-si-en Asia

Bayern

Bay-ern Bavaria

Berlin

Ber-lin' Berlin

Baden

Ba-den Baden

Sina

Chi-na China

Calabrien

Ca-la'-bri-en Calabria

Ceylon

Cey-lon Ceylon

Dresden

Dres-den Dresden

Deutschland

Deutsh-land Germany

Donau

Do-nau Danube

England

Eng-land England

Elsass

El-sass Elsass

Europa

Eu-ro'-pa Europe

Frankreich

Frank-reich France

Florenz

Flo-renz Florence

Finnland

Finn-land Finland

Gibraltar

Gi-bral'-tar Gibraltar

Genève

Genf Geneva

Grönland

Grön-land Greenland

<i>Hamburg</i>	<i>Holland</i>	<i>Hannover</i>
Ham-burg Hamburg	Hol-land Holland	Han-no'-ver Hanover

<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Italy</i>
Ir-land Ireland	Is-land Iceland	Ita'-li-en Italy

<i>Japan</i>	<i>Jerusalem</i>	<i>Judea</i>
Ja-pan Japan	Je-ru'-sa-lem Jerusalem	Ju-dä'-a Judea

<i>Rhein</i>	<i>Copenhagen</i>	<i>Cracow</i>
Rö-in Cologne	Ko-pen-ha'-gen Copenhagen	Kra-kau Cracow

<i>London</i>	<i>Lisbon</i>	<i>Lima</i>
Lon-don London	Lis-sa-bon' Lisbon	Li-ma Lima

<i>Morocco</i>	<i>Moscow</i>	<i>Munich</i>
Ma-rok'-to Morocco	Mos-kau Moscow	Mün-chen Munich

<i>Naples</i>	<i>Nuremberg</i>	<i>Norway</i>
Ne-a'-pel Naples	Nürn-berg Nuremberg	Nor-we-gen Norway

<i>Oxford</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>Odessa</i>
Ox-ford Oxford	De-ster-reich Austria	O-deß'-sa Odessa

Potsdam *Potsdam* *Preußen* *Prussia* *Petersburg* *Petersburg*
 Pots-dam Potsdam Preu-ßen Prussia Pe-ters-burg Petersburg

Rhein *Rußland* *Rom*
 Rhein Rhine Ruß-land Russia Rom Rome

Sachsen *Schottland* *Schweden*
 Sach-sen Saxony Schott-land Scotland Schwe-den Sweden

Thames *Tiber* *Türkei*
 Them-se Thames Ti-ber Tiber Tür-kei' Turkey

Ungarn *Ural* *Uppsala*
 Un-garn Hungary U-ral Ural Up-sa-la Upsala

Venedig *Virginien* *Verona*
 Ve-ne'-dig Venice Vir-gi'-ni-en Virginia Ve-ro'-na Verona

Wien *Württemberg* *Volga*
 Wien Vienna Wür-tem-berg Wirttemberg Bol-ga Volga

Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika.
 Ver-ei'-nig-te Staa-ten von A-me'-ri-ka. United States of America.

LESSON XXXIII.

Die Mutter liebt das Kind.

Die Mut-ter liebt das Kind.

Es ist ein schöner Morgen.

Es ist ein Schö-ner Mor-gen.

Das Schiff geht nach London.

Die-ses Schif-fer geht nach Lon-don.

Der Hund jagt den Fuchs.

Der Hund jagt den Fuchs.

Wilhelm hat ein kleines Boot.

Wil-helm hat ein klei-nes Boot.

Der alte Mann ist sehr müde.

Die-ser al-te Mann ist sehr mü-de.

Johann geht in die Schule.

Jo-hann' geht in die Schu-le.

Der Löwe ist sehr stark.

Der Lö-we ist sehr stark.

Der Hund springt und bellt.

Der Hund springt und bellt.

Ich habe zehn Finger.

Ich ha-be zehn Fin-ger.

Jetzt haben wir schönes Wetter.

Jetzt ha-ben wir schö-nes Wet-ter.

Wilhelm geht auf Stelzen.

Wil-helm geht auf Stel-zen.

Die Männer sind bei der Arbeit.

Die Män-ner sind bei der Ar-beit.

Das Kind sitzt auf dem Boden.

Das Kind sitzt auf dem Bo-den.

Zwei Pferde ziehen den Pflug.

Zwei Pfer-de zie-hen den Pflug.

Die-fer Pa-pa-gei' ist sehr schön.

Nicht je-der Vo-gel singt.

Das Mes-ser ist sehr scharf.

Die Hand hat fünf Fin-ger.

Der Knabe spielt mit dem Ball.

Wie alt bist du, Jo-hann?

Ich bin fast acht Jah-re alt.

Die-se Schu-he sind zu groß.

LESSON XXXIV.

Es ist schon Zeit aufzustehen.
 Es ist schon Zeit auf-zu-ste-hen.

Wir müssen gleich aufstehen.
 Wir müs-sen gleich auf-ste-hen.

Vier Eier sind in dem Neste.
 Vier Eier sind in dem Ne-ste.

Hier sind viele schöne Blumen.
 Hier sind vie-le schö-ne Blu-men.

Diese zwei Rosen sind weiß.
 Die-se zwei Ro-sen sind weiß.

Drei Rosen sind roth.
 Dre-ne drei Ro-sen sind roth.

Die Mägel hüpfen und singen.
 Die Mä-gel hü-pfen und sin-gen.

Was willst du haben, Liebes? *Was willst du haben, Liebes?*

Was willst du haben, Liebes?

Willst du eine große Puppe? *Willst du eine große Puppe?*

Willst du eine große Puppe?

Wieviel kostet diese Puppe? *Wieviel kostet diese Puppe?*

Wieviel kostet diese Puppe?

Sie kostet einen halben Thaler. *Sie kostet einen halben Thaler.*

Sie kostet einen halben Thaler.

Die Katze fängt die Mäuse. *Die Katze fängt die Mäuse.*

Die Katze fängt die Mäuse.

Das Schiff geht nach Hamburg. *Das Schiff geht nach Hamburg.*

Das Schiff geht nach Hamburg.

Es wird ein schöner Tag sein. *Es wird ein schöner Tag sein.*

Es wird ein schöner Tag sein.

Friedrich steht in dem Wasser. *Friedrich steht in dem Wasser.*

Friedrich steht in dem Wasser.

Welche Jahreszeit ist es jetzt?

Wel-che

Jah-res-zeit

ist

es

jetzt?

Es ist jetzt Sommer.

Es

ist

jetzt

Som-mer.

Die Sonne geht im Osten auf.

Die

Son-ne

geht

im

O-sten

auf.

Der Blinde kann Nichts sehen.

Der

Blin-de

kann

Nichts

se-hen.

Das Pferd läuft sehr schnell.

Das

Pferd

läuft

sehr

schnell.

Dieser Wagen hat vier Räder.

Die-ser

Wa-gen

hat

vier

Rä-der.

Friedrich hat einen Brief.

Fried-rich

hat

ei-nen

Brief.

Karl, komm gleich hier-her!

Karl,

kom-me

gleich

hier-her!

LESSON XXXV.

Ach! mein Vogel ist fort!

Ach! mein Vo-gel ist fort!

Wo ist er denn, Anna?

Wo ist er denn, An-na?

Er sitzt auf jenem Baume.

Er sitzt auf je-nem Bau-me.

Kannst du ihn fangen, Paul?

Kannst du ihn fan-gen, Paul?

Nein, ich kann ihn nicht fangen.

Nein, ich kann ihn nicht fan-gen.

Wo ist der kleine Hund?

Wo ist der Klei-ne Hund?

Hunde, die bellen, beißen nicht.

Hun-de, die bel-len, bei-ßen nicht.

Die Erde steht nicht still.

Die Erde steht nicht still.

Im Herbst wird das Obst reif.

Im Herbst wird das Obst reif.

Heut macht man im Sommer.

Heut macht man im Sommer.

Jetzt ist es Winter.

Jetzt ist es Winter.

Das Eis ist dick und hart.

Das Eis ist dick und hart.

Wie heißt dieser Fluß?

Wie heißt dieser Fluß?

Das ist die Themse.

Das ist die Themse.

Die Themse ist breit und tief.

Die Themse ist breit und tief.

Herrmann hat eine neue Mütze.

Herr-mann hat ei-ne neu-e Müt-ze.

Franziska hat braunes Haar.

Fran-zis'-ka hat brau-nes Haar.

Hier ist eine schöne Wascherlied.

Hier ist ei-ne schö-ne Was-cher-li-e.

Das Mädchen singt ein Lied.

Das Mäd-chen singt ein Lied.

Übung macht den Meister.

Üe-bung macht den Mei-ster.

Konrad Ritter schauet sich.

Kon-rad Rit-ter schau-est sich.

Die Grillen zitzen am Abend.

Die Gril-len zit-zen am A-bend.

Lauter Töne geben lauten Schall.

Laut-re Ton-nen ge-ben lau-ten Schall.

LESSON XXXVI.

Der Löwe ist König der Thiere.

Der Löwe ist König der Thiere.

Die Wölfe fressen Lämmer.

Die Wölfe fressen Lämmer.

Der Schmetterling ist schön.

Der Schmetterling ist schön.

Die Hunde und Katzen beißen sich.

Hunde und Katzen beißen sich.

Wer hat den Braten gegessen?

Wer hat den Braten gegessen?

Mit Geist fängt man Mäuse.

Mit Geist fängt man Mäuse.

Weisse Mäuse haben rote Augen.

Weisse Mäuse haben rote Augen.

Gute Nacht, Fräulein Müller!

Gu-te

Nacht,

Fräu-lein

Mül-ler!

Wir sind jetzt sehr müde.

Wir

sind

jetzt

sehr

mü-de.

Wir fallen schon die Augen zu.

Wir

fal-len

schon

die

Au-gen

zu.

Alle guten Gaben,

Al-le

gu-ten

Ga-ben,

Alles, was wir haben,

Al-les,

was

wir

ha-ben,

Kommst, o Gott, aus dir,

Kommt,

o

Gott,

von

dir;

Dank sei dir dafür.

Dank

sei

dir

da-für.

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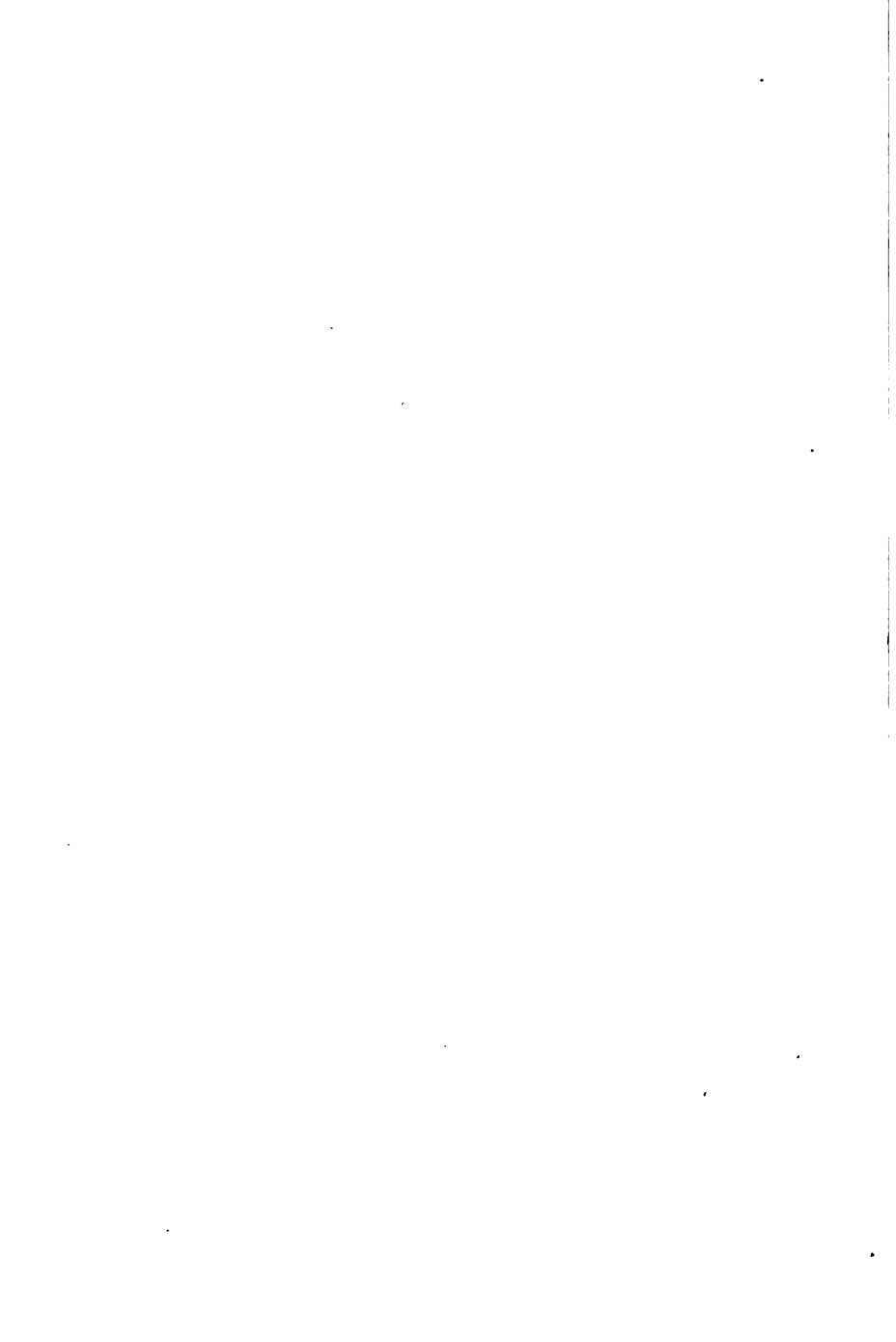
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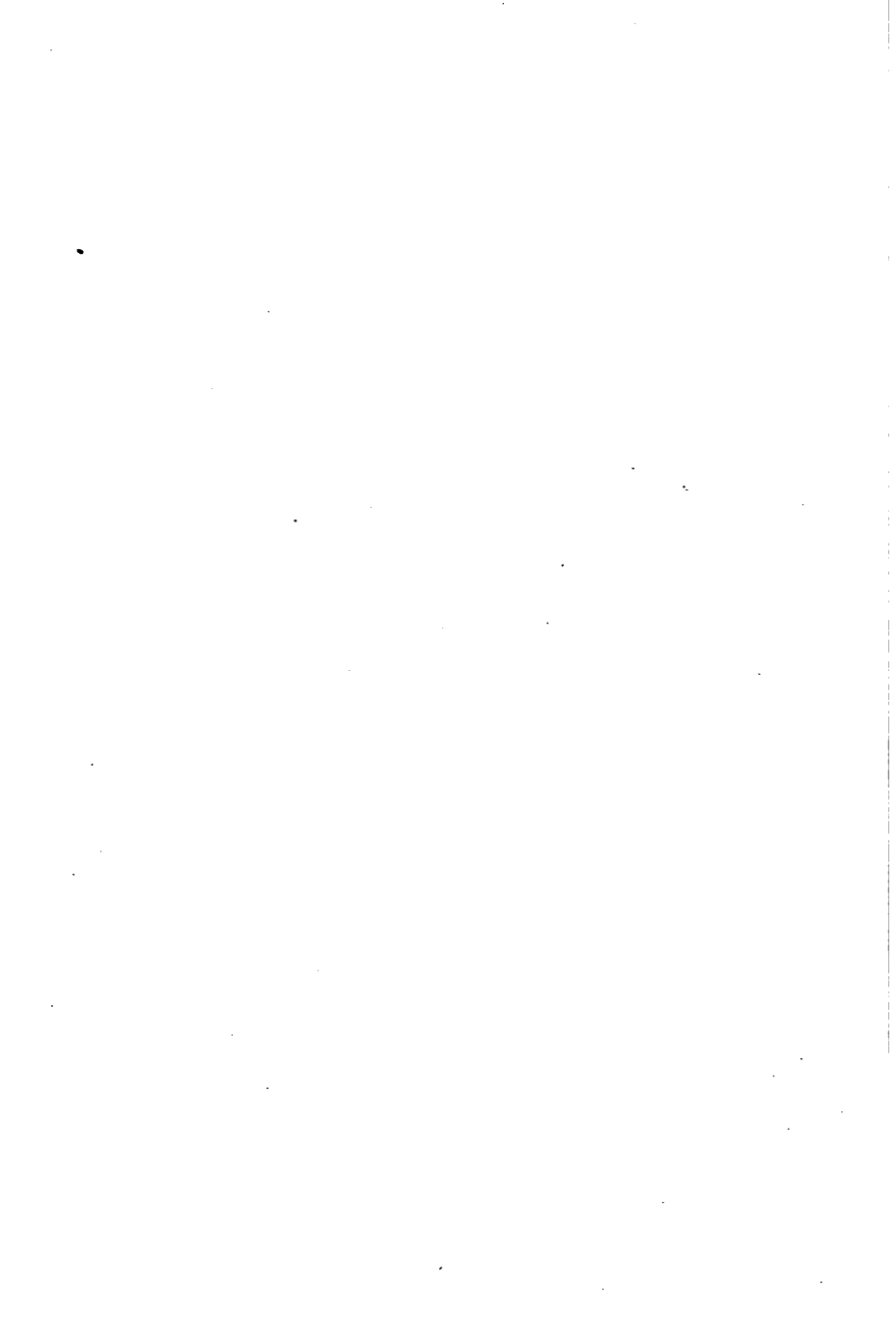
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